

stretched the shore with the blue Pacific and endless lines of snowy surf.

We started for home at 6,30, arriving at 9:00 a. m., tired and well pleased with our trip.

Among the shells collected were:

<i>Cypraea mauritiana</i> L.	<i>Nerita picea</i> Recluz.
<i>Cypraea caput-serpentis</i> L.	<i>Nerita polita</i> L.
<i>Purpura harpa</i> Conr.	<i>Littorina pintado</i> .
<i>Purpura intermedia</i> Kien.	<i>Littorina picta</i> Phil.
<i>Ricinula horrida</i> Lam.	<i>Littorina feejeensis</i> .
<i>Ricinula morus</i> Lam.	<i>Acanthochites viridis</i> Pse.
<i>Ricinula ricinus</i> L.	<i>Helcioniscus exaratus</i> Nutt.
<i>Ricinula tuberculatus</i> Blain.	<i>Strombus maculatus</i> Nutt.
<i>Conus ceylonensis</i> Hwass. v.	<i>Siphonaria amara</i> Nutt.
<i>pusillus</i> .	<i>Siphonaria amara</i> var.
<i>Conus hebraeus</i> L.	<i>Columbella zebra</i> .
<i>Conus lividus</i> Hwass.	
<i>Conus abbreviatus</i> Nutt.	

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#### NOTE ON ALABA AND DIALA.

BY W. H. DALL.

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In working over some of the minuter Hawaiian shells it became necessary to make comparisons with *Diala* and *Barleeia*, etc.

Examination of the Pacific coast species referred to by Carpenter revealed some unexpected peculiarities.

The genus *Alaba* was named by Arthur Adams in December, 1853, in the "Genera of Recent Mollusca," p. 241. It contained two species, both West Indian, of which the first, *Rissoa melanura* C. B. Adams, is now selected as the type.

The genus *Diala* was proposed by Arthur Adams in 1861, with five species of which the first, *D. varia* A. Adams, is now selected as type. This group closely related to *Alaba*, differs by the absence of varices, and generally more compact and flatsided shell. *Diala* was adopted by E. A. Smith in 1875, who figured

a shell and operculum under the name of *D. leithii* from California, where it has not since been recognized, but probably is a Lower Californian shell.

*Alaba supralirata* Carpenter, was described in the Mazatlan Catalogue and is an abundant Lower Californian shell. An examination of a dry specimen shows it to have an operculum paucispiral and like that figured for *Diala leithii* Smith, with no spur or outstanding spiny process. The radula is not quite like that figured by Troschel. The rhachidian tooth has a squarish base with three rounded cusps, the central one larger than the others. The extreme minuteness of the object and the tangled condition of the radula did not enable me to determine the form of the stems of the inner laterals, but the outer ones and apparently the others were slender, the distal ends forming a semi-circular curve with extremely fine serrations on the edge. The radula and operculum of *Alaba* have not previously been described.

The shell listed by Carpenter as *Diala marmorea* though shaped and colored like some of Adams' Dialas, does not belong to the genus. It has the operculum and radula of *Barleeia* but differs in having a smooth nucleus while that of *Barleeia rubra* is thimble-pitted. The rhachidian tooth of *marmorea* is more squarish than that of *B. rubra* as figured by Troschel, and has five rounded cusps, the middle one larger. The styliform process of the operculum is remarkably long in proportion to the size of the operculum. Whether the difference in the nuclei warrants a distinctive name for *B. marmorea* need not now be decided.

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**OBSERVATIONS ON LIVING GASTEROPODS OF NEW ENGLAND**

By Edward S. Morse, Peabody Museum, pp. 1-29, plus. 1-IX.

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BY PAUL BARTSCH

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Two years ago Professor Morse published his paper "Observations on Living Lamellibranchs of New England", in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, (Vol. XXV, No. 5) in which forty-eight species are described and figured.